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19 September 1979

Japan Report

(FOUO 26/79)

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

'AKAHATA' COMMENTARY ON MONDALE REVELATION CITED

Tokyo JPS in English 0913 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Sep, JPS--U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale revealed on September 2 that the U.S. will continue to strengthen the Seventh Fleet. This was said on the U.S. carrier Midway by the visiting vice-president, which was making a port-call at Hong Kong.

Vice-President Mondale revealed further in details that (1) the "airborne warning and control system" will be permanently set up in Japan from the beginning of next year, and (2) the Trident class submarine which is hundredth times superior in the strategic capability than the Polaris class submarine, will be deployed to the Seventh Fleet for the first time.

AKAHATA carried a commentary on this report on September 3, saying:

"Following the U.S. forces' large-scale military exercise 'Fortress Gale' in Okinawa Prefecture from mid-August to the end of the month, U.S. Vice-President Mondale announced that AWACS will be set up in Japan, the Trident class submarine will be deployed to the Seventh Fleet, and the most modern carrier plane F-14's are loaded on the carrier Midway. Together with the Self-Defense Forces' combat efficiency and their strengthening of joint operational setup with the U.S. forces, this is a very serious matter, which indicates that the U.S. military strength in the Far East, especially their nuclear war strength, is being invigorated."

The AKAHATA commentary said, "Mondale has concretely indicated their deployment at 'the beginning of 1980,'" and continued to say, "the deployment of the Trident class submarine to the Seventh Fleet will markedly increase their nuclear offensive efficiency, and through these moves, Japan will be incorporated deeper into the aggressive U.S. military strategy."

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

GROUPS PROTEST U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE IN OKINAWA

Request To Abrogate Treaty

Tokyo JPS in English 0917 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Aug, JPS--Representatives of the Central Executive Committee for Abrogation of the Security Treaty and Realization of Other Demands visited the prime minister's official residence on August 30, and severely protested that members of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are physically taking part in the joint exercise of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the U.S. Marines in Okinawa Prefecture. The representatives demanded that the government officially request the U.S. Government to immediately end the military exercise, and abrogate the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

The representatives of the anti-security treaty executive committee and the Japan Mothers' Congress visited the U.S. Embassy on August 28 separately, and protested the U.S. military exercise in Okinawa.

JCP Protest

Tokyo JPS in English 0913 GMT 1 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Sep, JPS--Representing the Japanese Communist Party Dietmembers group, Kamejiro Senaga, party presidium vice-chairman, on August 31 visited the Defense Facilities Administration Agency and the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo to protest the "Fortress Gale," large-scale military exercise being conducted by the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Marines.

At the U.S. Embassy, Senaga handed in a note addressed to U.S. President Carter. The note says:

"The Okinawa prefectural people who have been subject to the misery of the 'Okinawa battle' in the final stage of the Pacific war, express their strong protest, by the unanimous resolution adopted by the prefectural assembly, the protest rally held by all democratic forces

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and other means, against the exercise of an especially large scale, which has been unprecedented even in the period of Okinawa being placed under the total control by the U.S. forces.

"As revealed by PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES, semi-organ paper of the U.S. Pacific forces, in its August 21 issue, the goal of this military exercise is set on bringing a strait under their control. This is linked with the formation of a U.S. emergency force to be thrown into the Middle East area and the Korean peninsula, which is now being pushed ahead with by the U.S. administration.

"The Japanese Communist Party strongly protest the 'Fortress Gale' exercise by the U.S. forces, as it threatens peace and security of Japan and Asia. The JCP resolutely demands that the U.S. forces and bases should be immediately withdrawn from Okinawa."

At the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, Senaga handed in a note addressed to Prime Minister Ohira, which says:

"Knowing the strong protest from the Japanese people, the Ohira government, however, has given an approval to and cooperated with the military exercise, which seriously threatens peace in Japan and Asia as well.

"What is serious is that, betraying the statements made beforehand by the government and the Defense Agency, at least some dozen of SDF officers have actually taken part in the exercise, besides SDF officers observing the exercise. This has proved the substantial, step by step advance of the actual preparation for planned joint exercise by the U.S. Marine Corps and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces pushed ahead with by the Ohira cabinet, in accordance with the 'Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation' established last year. This has revealed before the eyes of the people the dangerous reality of the Ohira cabinet actively collaborating with the U.S. plan of aggression.

"The Japanese Communist Party strictly demands that the military exercise for aggression must be ended immediately and cooperation to it by the Japanese Self-Defense Forces must be withdrawn."

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

JSP FACING TOUGH BATTLE IN FUTURE

Facing Tough Battle

Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 29 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by Takehiko Takahashi in "Nagatacho Doings" column: "Japan Socialist Party Facing Tough Battle"]

[Text]

The Japan Socialist Party will be unable to avoid a tough battle in the next general election. Those concerned with the JSP's election countermeasures are saying, "The long-continuing declining trend of the Japan Socialist Party is still going on but we would like to halt it somehow in the next general election." Nevertheless, their expression is gloomy.

The following reasons can be mentioned for the tough battle that the JSP is expected to have in the next general election:

(1) Change occurring in Sohyo, on which the JSP has hitherto placed total dependence.

Voices critical of the policy "to support the Japan Socialist Party alone" have been heard within Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) for some time. Although JSP-affiliated officers of Sohyo have held down this criticism and decided on "support of the JSP alone," this policy is in reality falling to pieces.

Union Support

Labor unions leaning toward

the Japan Communist Party are supporting the JCP. There are also labor unions that support the Democratic Socialist Party. While Kankoro (public workers' unions) is a central influence in Sohyo, the organizational rate of such a group as the Japan Teachers Union is declining and Sohyo's strength is weakening to that extent.

(2) The party membership is not increasing.

JSP Chairman Ichio Asukata has announced a goal of "one million party members." The Japan Socialist Party designated the months of July, August and September as a period for gaining new members but the results have not been what was expected.

Huge Gap

At present the JSP has about 48,000 party members. About 5,000 have newly joined the party but there is a huge gap with the goal of one million.

This is in decided contrast to the Liberal-Democratic Party which conducted a campaign to increase membership in connection with the last election of

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the party president and was able to increase the membership to 1,500,000. Accordingly, the JSP can place little expectation on an election with party members as the core.

(3) Paucity of party funds.

Having few members also means a small income from party dues. Nor does the JSP have an income from a party organ or publications such as the Japan Communist Party has. Political donations from enterprises are not forthcoming as in the case of the Liberal-Democratic Party. Campaigns to collect funds from among labor unions can alone be depended upon.

Can't Match LDP

The Japan Socialist Party is thus unable to match the LDP's subsidy (said to amount to about 1 million yen) for party-recognized candidates. The present JSP Diet members have been reserving sums every month from their annual allowances since the last election. This now totals about 8 million yen per capita. An allotment will be made to candidates from this money. The party gives support to newcomers but the amount is infinitesimal when compared with what the LDP disburses.

Moreover, the number of people volunteering to carry out election activities for the sake of the JSP has fallen off. The paucity of party funds is bound to affect election activities.

(4) Confrontation within the party.

Even if a labor union decides to support a JSP candidate, the union members may not necessarily obey that decision. In particular, the confrontation between the Shakai Shugi Kyokai faction and anti-Shakai Shugi Kyokai factions is continuing. The Kyokai faction may decide to support certain

candidates but union members are not cooperating in an increasing number of cases.

(5) Anxiety about election chances of chairman and secretary general.

Chairman Asukata and Secretary General Shinnen Tagaya of the JSP will be running in hotly contested constituencies. At present, it is by no means definite that they will be elected.

In the past, it was customary for the chairman and secretary general to visit their respective constituencies for only about three days during the election period. It will be necessary, however, for both Asukata and Tagaya to engage in election campaigning for at least one week in their respective electoral districts. This will make it difficult for the chairman and secretary general to make the rounds in support of other candidates. This is a big "minus" factor for the JSP.

(6) Pincer threat from centrist influences and JCP.

The Japan Communist Party lost but had runners-up in many electoral districts in the last election. It is making desperate efforts to win in these districts in the next general election.

Weak Resistance

Although the middle-of-the-road influences are outwardly aiming to whittle down the number of LDP seats, there is a strong possibility of the ultimate result being inroads into the JSP whose resistance is weak.

In the midst of these difficult conditions, the Japan Socialist Party is aiming at present to field 155 candidates with the hope of having 125 of them returned to the Diet.

Can the Japan Socialist Party stem the long-continuing trend of decline? Many difficulties lie athwart the party's path.

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Do Socialists Have a Future?

Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by Hideo Matsuoka in "Zoming-In" column: "Do Socialists Have a Future?"]

[Text]

Possibilities are increasing for a dissolution of the House of Representatives. Newspapers are printing the prospective tickets of parties. Going further, weeklies are already reviewing the results of the battles that are at present only shaping up, decreeing victory for some, defeat for others and fighting chances for still others. The press has played up the dissolution possibility so much that any politician working against dissolution would be afraid of being charged with rigging the situation.

There are two technical problems about the dissolution that everybody now expects. One is a dissolution at the outset of an extraordinary Diet session, and the other a dissolution halfway through the session. If the opposition parties insist that indictment of Raizo Matsuno and summoning of Nobusuke Kishi must be the first business of the extraordinary sitting, it will give Prime Minister Ohira an excuse to dissolve the Lower House at the outset of the session. If the opposition parties agree to allow the Diet to first pass the so-called "living-related" bills on which the last Diet failed to act, dissolution will come halfway through the sitting.

Beer is at its freshest when it is shooting up foam upon uncapping the bottle. A dissolution halfway through a Diet sitting tastes somewhat stale, like beer without the foam. If he has to dissolve the Lower House at all,

the prime minister must want the dissolution at the opening of the session.

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) is ready to go along with a dissolution right off the bat. The five other opposition parties are not. In their view, to agree to a top-of-the-session dissolution is to play into Ohira's hand. They think it does not pay politically to give Ohira what he wants. If a dissolution has to come at all, they want to impress the public they drove the government party into it. This is a complicated political technique. In fact, however, the prime minister has the virtual right to dissolve the Lower House. If the opposition parties like it or not, a dissolution, especially this time, will come under the prime minister's initiative.

Different Stand

One outstanding aspect of the impending dissolution is that the JSP takes the stand that is different from the rest of the opposition parties. The Socialist position can be variously interpreted. The party, it could be, is trying to be true to the position it took on the Matsuno-Kishi case to force resignation of the Ohira cabinet. Or, the party, recognizing that Ohira has the right to dissolve the Lower House, is aware of the futility of opposing a dissolution by the prime minister, and may have opted to save its political energy by not making a fuss over dissolution, especially

when one is anticipated by the nation. Or, as staunch backers of the party would like to have it, the Socialists are confident of increasing their parliamentary power at the polls.

In the most wishful thinking of Socialist backers, the general electoral picture for the Socialists is pretty bleak. It may be more correct to say that the apparent downturn of the Socialist Party has encouraged the Liberal-Democratic Party to go to the polls at this time. Practically no poll has had the Socialist Party on the rise. "The Socialist Party's long-term trend of decline" — a favorite phrase of Kaoru Ota, unsuccessful reformist candidate in the last election of Tokyo governor, has become political common sense.

There are many reasons for the party's lackluster performance. The biggest reason is the grossly obscure character of this party. The late Chou En-lai, former Chinese prime minister, has been quoted as saying: "The Socialist Party of Japan is a curious political party." The party has been an even bigger wonder to the Japanese than to the political wizard of a neighboring country.

Some party theorists may well understand the party's nature. Unless it is understood also by the general public, the party will have to live with the sustained trend of decline. This is a natural consequence of a

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political party that fails to be understood by the public.

The Socialist Party bills itself as a "class-conscious masses party." This is a definition which is as much enlightening as bewildering. Depending on where the emphasis is — on "class-conscious" or "masses" — the party can be an entirely different thing. Chairman Ichio Asukata says his party is a masses party because it is class-conscious. But this type of explanation convinces few except the speaker. It is mostly Greek to the public.

If the party's emphasis is primarily on "class," the party is Marxist-Leninist in nature. According to the *Michi* (Road) document, which is virtually the party's platform (the formal title of the document: The Road to Socialism in Japan), this world is in a class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and Japan is supposed to be passing into the dawn of socialism today from capitalism. When the proletariat comes into power, the constitution is to be amended to suit socialism, that is, to assure perpetuity of the proletarian dictatorship which will not hesitate to use violence to suppress opposition.

These *Michi* descriptions are roughly duplicates of Marxist-Leninist texts. The word "class-consciousness" as used by the Socialist Party thus suggests the party is to be the vanguard of a proletarian revolution. A masses party, meanwhile, would have nothing to do with such fearsome ideas as socialist revolution, proletarian dictatorship, violence to suppress

opposition. Ordinary citizens would naturally want to know if the Socialist Party is a "class party" or "masses party." Instead of satisfactorily answering the question, the Socialists are simply asking for the votes of the questioning citizens. That is no way of getting votes.

Conflicting Signboards

The JSP sports two conflicting signboards to advertise its characters — the "class party" and "masses party." Few know which is the party's true blue. A political party should have only one signboard for character identification. Two signboards only confuse the masses. The Socialist Party has the freedom of believing in the inevitability of a proletarian revolution and subsequent proletarian dictatorship. In this field, however, the Japan Communist Party (JCP) claims monopoly. The Socialists' emphasis on class struggle will be in violation of the Communist trademark.

Such being the case, the way still open for the Socialist Party will be to advertise it as a reformist party oriented toward the masses. "The Outlook for the '80s and Tasks for Reformists," a thesis by Chairman Asukata released in late July, is a telltale of his fervent desire to turn the party into a masses party. The thesis has been known for its difficult wording, which is an apparent proof that the author still cannot shake off the usual verbiage of class struggle. He cannot make a clean break.

But this thesis, as much as Asukata's call to expand the party membership to one million, betrays his wish to orient his party toward the masses. A party bent on class struggle will not attain a million membership in Japan, where 80 percent of the population believe they belong to the middle class.

A group of scholars and labor experts from the JSP, Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions, Japan) recently presented a report to the party, virtually tearing *Michi* apart. It was followed by a report by the International Economy Countermeasures Special Committee of the party's Policy Board, which, in analyzing the international economic situation, ripped into *Michi*. Thus, both inside and outside the party, voices are rising that the party has no future as long as it stays on *Michi*.

The tide must be changing. The change, however, is just starting. It will not be formalized in time for the expected general election. The party has decided to shelve policy line debates until after the general election.

If the present *Michi* is found to be infeasible, it is natural for the party to explore other *Michi* that would enable the party to relate to the masses. The party must continue the quest for a new *Michi* until it finds one that projects the party as one on which the masses feel safe to depend. It is only after it has done so that the Socialist Party can really take on the Liberal Democratic Party.

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JSP REJECTS JCP 'OPEN SYMPOSIUM' PROPOSAL

Tokyo JPS in English 0901 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Sep, JPS--The Japan Socialist Party gave a negative answer to the Japanese Communist Party on the proposal for an open symposium, which will include representatives of both the JSP and the JCP, to seek ways of cooperation of the progressive forces. Giving the answer on September 1 through telephone, JSP Central Executive Committee member Akio Kasahara said that the details in the speech given by Socialist Party Chairman Ichio Asukata in Kumamoto on August 21 constitute the answer.

AKAHATA said on September 2 that the "answer" indicates the Socialist Party's passive attitude to the efforts for formation of a progressive united front. AKAHATA also said that there have been many favorable reactions to the Communist Party proposal, and even panelists in the "people's symposium" sponsored by the JSP and the General Council of Trade Union (SOHYO), including SOHYO Secretary General Mitsuo Tomizuka, advanced a view that the progressive forces should carry out a dialogue on progressive unity.

AKAHATA said, "If the JSP really bears the responsibility to the progressive forces, it should naturally lend ears to these voices, and respond to Communist Party Presidium Chairman Miyamoto's article (proposing the open symposium)."

AKAHATA also refuted Asukata's arguments on what he terms "socialist-communist axis," and "(exclusive) communist initiative," and concluded:

"Whatever attitude the Socialist Party may take, we will continue to carry on the debate on cooperation among progressive forces for the sake of the people at broad strata, who seek the prospect of victory of the progressive forces in the 1980's."

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JCP RALLY 1 SEPTEMBER IN TOKYO VIEWED

Tokyo JPS in English 0854 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Sep, JPS--About 40,000 attended the speech meeting held by the Japanese Communist Party in Meiji Park, Tokyo on September 1, calling for a progressive Japan in the 1980's and victories of 11 communist candidates in metropolitan Tokyo. This was the biggest political speech meeting held by any party, and was a remarkable starting point for the JCP victory in the general election.

Yoshitaro Hirano, chairman of the All-Tokyo Association of Supporters for the Japanese Communist Party, gave the opening speech, and 11 communist candidates who will run in the general election in 11 constituencies in metropolitan Tokyo, appealed for support. Shigeru, chairman of the JCP Metropolitan Tokyo Committee, explained the JCP election program, and introduced the candidates, appealing for cooperation.

Secretariat Chief Tetsuzo Fuwa, who will stand in the general election from the sixth constituency in Tokyo, called strongly for a severe judgment against the Liberal-Democratic Party Ohira government and the anti-communist opposition parties in the general election. Fuwa called for big support for the JCP, which during the past three years (since the previous general election) played the big role for the defense of the people's living, control of outrages by big business, questioning into the danger inherent in the Japan-U.S. security treaty, and the investigation into the aircraft import graft.

JCP Presidium Chairman Kenji Miyamoto gave a speech at the end. "The most crucial point at issue in the general election is that what kind of Japan should we build in the 1980's, and what should we do to attain it," Miyamoto said. "The establishment of the unity of the progressive forces is urgently needed to put an end to the LDP government."

Miyamoto criticized the Japan Socialist Party that it is not responding to the JCP call for a constructive dialogue seeking the union of the progressive forces. "The advance of the JCP," Miyamoto emphasized, "is

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the surest way to establish the progressive united front." He called for strenuous efforts and cooperation for the JCP victory in the general election.

The flag of the associations of workers, women, youth and students, and communist associations of supporters for the JCP made a forest on the park ground. A representative of a women supporters' association said, "We want to hold 10,000 rounds of small meetings (in Tokyo) until the proclamation of the general election. The confidence we got from this speech meeting will be disseminated in the criss-crossing little meetings."

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JCP DIET COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT

Tokyo JPS in English 0900 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Aug, JPS--Zenmei Matsumoto, chairman of the Diet Policy Commission of the Japanese Communist Party, issued a statement on August 30 on the occasion of the convocation of the extraordinary session of the Diet. Full text of the statement follows.

1. Disregarding the reasonable claim by the JCP and severe criticism from the public, the Ohira government and the Liberal-Democratic Party have had the extraordinary Diet convened earlier than the normal time. In addition, they have openly announced their intention for the selfish dissolution of the Diet, to cover the aircraft import scandals, and to conceal the points at issue. Such a stratagem violates the Diet member's right to deliberate national administration, and the people's right to know, totally repudiating the national administrative responsibility. This should be denounced as a grave challenge to parliamentary democracy.

The Japanese Communist Party firmly opposes the Ohira government and the LDP to make the extra-session of the Diet the stage for their anti-people selfish ends, and will do our best to make the Diet the place where the various immediate problems facing national administration be discussed and settled.

2. From the above viewpoint, the JCP strongly demands first that the extra-session of the Diet deliberate and legislate the two bills for revising the pharmaceutical law, whose passage were prevented by the LDP outrage in the last Diet session to cover up the aircraft import graft, and the bills related to the people's living, which were unanimously approved to be presented. The JCP also demands that the thorough inquiry into the aircraft import graft, which has become the demand of the people, and the institutional guarantee to prevent recurrence of the corruption, be established.

On this reason, the JCP maintains that Raizo Matsuno (who admitted receiving money but insists that the money was a political contribution)

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be indicted for perjury, ex-Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Nagayoshi Nakamura and Michio Kawabe (personal secretaries to Kishi--Ed.) must be summoned before the Diet for discovery of the truth, and the thorough deliberation in questioning their political and moral responsibilities.

3. Secondly, the people are strongly asking the administration to earnestly cope with the urgent problems such as the danger of the recurrence of the oil crisis, the crazy price spiral, and the aggravation of inflation, and the problem of recession, which is not settled yet. It is the central duty of the extra-session of the Diet to take positive measures to break free of the economic crisis, and to defend the people's living.

Furthermore, responsible deliberations must be made, including needed reports of the government, on the question of energy, the issue of the financial failure and the tax increase including the introduction of the general consumer tax, the scheme of the military integration of the U.S., Japan and South Korea, which is rapidly going ahead in parallel with the Defense Agency director general's visit to the U.S. and South Korea, the strengthening of the Japan-U.S. military alliance, and the question of the political alliance of the U.S., Japan and China pivoting on it, and the issue of the small constituency system, which the Ohira government is planning or has announced since the last Diet session.

To deliberate these questions is the proper duty of the Diet and the government, entrusted by the people, and to evade it is to entirely abandon the national administrative responsibility.

4. On the steering of the extra-session of the Diet, an ample term of deliberation and normal committee deliberations must be guaranteed to fulfill the above duties. In connection with the formulation of the next fiscal budget, the budget committees must be held, of course. The bills related to the people's living, such as the two bills to revise the pharmaceutical law, must be certainly approved. But the JCP opposes the management of the Diet to suit the table for deliberation with the self-interested dissolution of the Diet. [as received]

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

JCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS EIGHTH PLENUM 24, 25 AUGUST

Tokyo JPS in English 0857 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 27, JPS--The 8th Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party ended its two-day schedule and was closed on August 25. The secretariat of the Central Committee issued the following communique on August 25.

1. The 8th CC plenum was held at party headquarters on August 24 and 25.
 2. The plenum was chaired by Chairman Sanzo Nosaka and opened. On behalf of the presidium, Presidium Chairman Kenji Miyamoto gave a speech serving as the opening address.
 3. Secretariat Chief Tetsuzo Fuwa, on behalf of the presidium, gave a report on party activities, carried out since the 7th CC plenum, and proposed a (draft) "resolution of the 8th CC plenum." Kichiro Akeda, director of the election policy bureau, on behalf of the presidium, gave a report "on the activities seeking victory in the general election."
 4. The plenum discussed the opening speech and the reports. Enthusiastic voices were raised in the discussion of the question of offensive policy propagation, the question of the candidate's activities, the party position in the constituencies designated for sure-winning and the two tasks in the constituencies for advances and the task of carrying through the four tasks including the expansion of AKAHATA readership. Presidium Chairman Miyamoto also took the floor in the discussion.
 5. After the discussion, on behalf of the presidium, Director Akeda gave concluding remarks.
- Chairman Miyamoto's opening speech, Secretariat Chief Fuwa's party activity report and the "resolution of the 8th CC plenum," and "on the activities seeking victory in the general election" were put to vote, and they were passed unanimously.

"The points at issue in the general election and the JCP program--for building a new Japan in the 1980's for the service to the people," and

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"particulars of the JCP policy in the general election," which were previously announced, were unanimously confirmed. In conclusion, Chairman Miyamoto called for best party efforts for victories in all sure-winning constituencies, and advances in all constituencies marked for advance. The whole plenum responded to the call by ardent applause, and the plenum was adjourned.

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'AKAHATA' COMMENT ON 'XINHUA' COMMENTARY CITED

Tokyo JPS in English 0900 GMT 1 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Sep, JPS--Beijing Radio on August 31 reported a XINHUA (NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY) commentary entitled "A View of Japan's Strategy for the 1980's in Its Diplomatic Activities." The commentary, written by Wu Xuewen, said "Taking into account the present proportion of the Soviet and U.S. military strength and situation in Asia, it will be difficult for Japan to secure the 'economic life-line' with its own military strength unless external economic cooperation and the reinforcement of defense capability are unified."

AKAHATA on September 1 commented on the Wu Xuewen commentary. A gist is presented below:

The Japanese Government began recently active "diplomacy on natural resources, in an attempt to carry out an economic advance in the whole of the "Pacific basin," with the Japan-U.S. military alliance being strengthened. [quotation marks as received] Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said "The reinforcement and improvement of the defense capability is key to the strategy for general security system." This position of the Japanese Government is now represented by the plan for a military alliance involving the Pacific basin, a plan to combine the Japan-U.S. military alliance with ASEAN, forming a JASEAN, and the ANZUS, forming a JANZUS.

China has expressed in the PEOPLE'S DAILY and other media its position of appraising Japan's fascistic way of military reinforcement and the diplomacy of the Ohira cabinet. And this time, the Wu Xuewen commentary is inspiring the Ohira cabinet promoting the "Pacific basin" concept which is also a concept of "Pacific economic zone." Wu Xuewen discusses this in the form of appreciation of "Japan's strategy for the 1980's" over natural resources. He is also instigating overtly Japan to carry on military reinforcement around the pivot of the Japan-U.S. military alliance, with the aim of securing its rights and interests. This is a very serious argument.

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This clearly shows again that the trilateral alliance between the U.S., Japan and China, with the Japan-U.S. military alliance as its military pillar, is the most dangerous source of intensifying tension in Asia today.

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ECONOMIC

BRIEFS

COMPUTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL--Kobe Steel, Ltd has announced that Brazilian National Steel Company has awarded Kobe Steel contract worth approximately 200 million yen to install a fully automatic computer controlled system (FACCS) for CSN's No 3 air separation (oxygen generating) plant, also supplied by Kobe Steel. This is the first supply of the system to an outside client. Developed by Kobe Steel in 1976, FACCS adjusts automatically the operation to achieve the optimum running conditions for given products such as oxygen or nitrogen, with resultant considerable savings of power consumption and manpower. The system consists essentially of a field control station which directly controls the process and an operator's station which manages operational and supervisory control. Data is exchanged between the two via a coaxial cable. The computer hardware consists of a 16-bit microcomputer which offers advantages over minicomputer in price, size and reliability. Even a single unskilled operator can control the entire system from the operator's console, all the necessary information being provided on a color cathode ray tube. [Text] [Tokyo THE DAILY YOMIURI in English 21 Aug 79 p 4 OW]

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL ROBOT ASSOCIATION PROPOSES PROMOTION MEASURES

Tokyo NIKKAN KOGYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 11 Jul 79 p 14

[Text] The Industrial Robot Association (President Shinichi Matsuda--Advisor to Mitsubishi Electric) has arrived at a basic plan to promote the use of industrial robots by adopting a leasing plan. The main points of the plan to put the system in effect in 1980 are: 1) the leading robot makers and casualty insurance companies together will capitalize a new corporation 2) the initial capital of the new company will be 200 million yen, and the kick-off date is targeted for April next year 3) the operating capital for leasing will be financed by the Japan Development Bank in consortium with private financial institutions, who together will provide 1 billion yen for the first year. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has already basically accepted such plans, and the association is awaiting the ministry's final decision as to the appropriation for the coming fiscal year in order to secure financing from the Japan Development Bank, as well as hastening to establish consensus within the industry itself.

The purpose of the "Industrial Robot Leasing Corp" (tentative name), which the Industrial Robot Association proposes is to promote and step up the use of industrial robots, which is becoming increasingly necessary as Japan develops economically and socially. Because the target users of the service are mostly among the small to medium sized businesses which lack capital, by introducing a leasing system the association hopes to expand the infant industry from yearly production figures of 24.7 billion yen in 1978 into a giant overnight.

Since the industrial robot is a coalescence of mechanical and electronic technologies, the government has adopted a policy of serious fostering by designating, for example, the three areas of test research, promoting industrialization, and rationalization for application of the "Law on Temporary Measures for Upgrading Specific Machinery and Information Industries." As a part of the above policy the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, too, is showing positive support for the leasing system.

The biggest problem in creating the system is the operating capital for leasing. According to the association's plan, they will seek to obtain

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70 percent of the financing of 1 billion yen required for the first year from the Japan Development Bank and the balance of 30 percent from city banks. However, to get the Development Bank to invest, funding would have to be included in the budget for the Fiscal Investment and Loan Plan for JFY 1980, and as a prerequisite the Ministry of International Trade and Industry must include it in their budget request to be presented by the end of August. The association views it as a "minimum condition" that they can secure funding from the Development Bank to start the company and its leasing business, and is strongly desirous for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to decide on its policy and budget for it.

In connection with this, the association plans to firm up the cooperative set-up among the participating companies, which provides rationale for the fact that the industry itself is taking initiative in pushing for the leasing business, and to get the final agreement among the principal firms. As the Ministry of International Trade and Industry official points out, "the consensus within the industry to establish a leasing company increases its importance as a new policy for the coming year." (Tanahashi, chief, Industrial Machinery Section) The Association is considering hastening to firm up commitment within the industry

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COAL-OIL MIXTURE DEMONSTRATION PLANT CONSTRUCTION TO START

Tokyo NIHON KOGYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 18 Jul 79 p 9

[Text] Great strides will be made toward the full-scale utilization of COM [coal-oil mixture fuel]. On the 17th, the EPDC [Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.], Yoshihiko Ryojumi, president, announced plans to complete by the next fiscal year, a COM demonstration plant, with a daily production capacity in the range of 100 to 200 tons, within the compound of the Takehara Thermo-electric Power Plant in Hiroshima, and to conduct experimental combustion tests with the boilers of the No 1 generator with power output of 250,000 kw. Based on the results, the EPDC will seriously consider, switching from heavy oil to COM concentrate fuel to generate thermal power, and to introduce it to specially-equipped ships as a breakthrough in ocean transportation problems.

Conduct of Boiler Combustion Tests

With the cooperation of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., and Kawasaki Heavy Industries, and also, the Dai-Ichi Kogyo Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Kao Soap Co., Ltd., Lion Oils and Fats Co., Ltd., Nippon Oils and Fats Co., Ltd., (Nios) additive manufacturer and 13 specialized machinery manufacturers, the EPDC has been operating a pilot plant producing 1 ton per hour, within the compound of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Nagasaki Research Institute. Already assured of the practical application of COM, the EPD has decided to go ahead with COM production at a demonstration plant of near full-scale capacity and to actually use it at a thermal power plant. The forecast is that the production capacity of the demonstration plant will be about 10 times that of the pilot plant. On the other hand, of the 20 boilers at the Takehara No 1 generator, only two boilers will be remodeled for COM use.

The EPDC plans to request funds necessary for the operations from next year's government loan program and to begin full-scale use of COM during the latter half of next year.

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Thus far, the EPDC has produced, respectively, 600 tons, 200 tons and 300 tons of COM with mixtures of (Miller) coal from Australia, (Bank) coal from South Africa, (Wak Was) coal from Australia with crude oil from the Mideast. In addition, the EPDC has begun to make 6-ton lots from Mideast oil combined with (Lisgo) coal from Australia, Pacific coal, Ta Tung coal from the PRC, and the type of coals to be used will be expanded to hitherto unused (katsutan) and (arekisei) coal. Furthermore, besides Victoria coal from Australia, (Velga) coal from Alaska totaling about 300 tons is expected to be imported in September for test purposes.

Power Consumption by Big Industrial Companies Up by 6.2 Percent

June Demand for Lighting and Power

The FEPC [Federation of Electric Power Companies], Sotoshi Hiraiwa, president, announced on the 17th that the June demand for electric light and power has continued to be favorable, and the power usage of the 9 companies showed an increase of 6.6 percent over last June, and totaled 34.300 billion kwh. In particular, the electric power consumption by the big industrial companies during the same month increased by 6.2 percent, and in recent times this figure is second only to the 8.5 percent increase achieved in January 1977.

A breakdown of the electric consumption reveals a 6.9 percent increase of 7.358 billion kwh for electric lights and a 6.5 percent increase or 26.972 billion kwh for electric power, and the demand shows a steady increase. For the various power companies which were uneasy about a status quo supply this summer, it can be said that this "miscalculation" was indeed a welcome one.

A breakdown by power companies reveals that Shikoku had a 10.7 percent increase over that of the same month last year and had the most increase of all the 9 companies, while the Chugoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido companies had increases in the neighborhood of 9 percent. Among the large power consumers in the Chgoku area were the iron and steel companies, led by the Fukuyama Steel Plant of Nippon Kokan, and Chugoku showed an increase of 11.1 percent. Hokkaido also had a two digit increase.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CONTINUOUS COKING PROCESS R&D TO RUN TO JFY 1985

Tokyo NIHON KOGYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 20 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "Joint Research by Blast Furnace Steel Makers"]

[Text] The JISF [Japan Iron and Steel Federation], Kideshiro Saito, president, received a subsidy from the Coal Technology Promotion and Assistance Enterprise of the Japanese Government and is engaged in research for the commercialization of the continuous coking process. This means that an experimental plant with a daily output capacity of 200 tons will be constructed in the compound of the Yawata Iron Works of Nippon Steel Corporation, and the plan is to reach practical utilization by the target year of 1985, with the total developmental costs from research to utilization estimated at approximately 8 billion yen. Should the continuous coke manufacturing method materialize through the joint research of the JISF and the big iron and steel companies, this would be an epoch-making new world-wide technology, since 70 to 80 percent of the general coal can be utilized. Great expectations are being placed on the results of its research and development.

General Coal To Be Basic Raw Material

Possibility of Using Up to 80 percent

Of the coke used today as basic raw material by the iron and steel companies, the major portion has been the raw material coal. However, coking coal which is the raw material coal comprises only about 20 percent of the total coal output, and from a long-range standpoint, the supply is limited. Furthermore, in the event mines are newly developed, big economic problems arise, such as unfavorable developmental conditions, increase in costs, etc.

For these reasons, the JISF decided to develop a new technology that would utilize the more plentiful and economically cheaper general coal as coking raw material by promoting its research and development, with the establishment of the Continuous Coking Research and Development Committee (chairman, Sachio Takahata, director of Nippon Kokan K.K.). For the effective application

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of ordinary coal, research on its liquefaction and other uses are also being conducted, but, from the standpoint of materialization, research on formed coke is said to be the most advanced.

The continuous formed coke manufacturing method, which is undergoing research and development by the JISF, is a new technology of combining ordinary coal (non-coke) and the raw material coal (coke), and through a continuous process, produce formed coke. From the research and development results obtained thus far, the possibility exists of using 70 to 80 percent of ordinary coal.

The Continuous Coking Research and Development Committee has engaged thus far in basic research.

With the materialization of plans, during the next 2 years of JFY-1979 and 1980, drawing board preparations for the construction of the experimental plant will proceed. This experimental plant will be constructed within the compound of the Yawata Iron Works plant of Nippon Steel Corporation, and its daily production capacity will be 200 tons. The actual plant must be able to produce around 3,600 tons, but as an experimental plant, the production capacity is considered sufficient.

As for the research and development schedule beyond JFY-1981, the operational plant will be built during the 2-year period, JFY-1981 and 1982, and operational tests will be made during the 3-year period, JFY-1983 through 1985, to develop the new technology for practical utilization. The total amount of the research and development expenditures is projected to be about 8 billion yen, with the large blast furnace steel makers assuming half the costs and the government subsidizing the remaining half.

Research on the technology of continuous coking process has been proceeding in the United States and European countries, but it is said that none has yet reached the stage of practical utilization. For this reason, the joint research of the JISF has drawn world-side attention and, if successful, technology export might materialize.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MEGAWATT POWER STORAGE LARGE R&D PROJECT TO START IN FY 80

Tokyo NIHON KOGYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 17 Jul 79 p 15

[Text] The development plans of the "Large Capacity Power Storage System" which is to be undertaken in JFY-1980 as the Moonlight Plan of the AIST [Association for Industrial Science and Technology] were recently formulated. This plan calls for a short-range plan of lead storage batteries, and as long-range plans, development of sodium/sulphur, redox, etc. as a new type secondary battery system, with 70 to 75 percent charging capacity and large-storage capability and durability of storing 100,000 to 200,000 kwh for 10 years. The total developmental fund will be about 10 billion yen and, besides such research institutions as the Electrotechnical Laboratory and the Central Research Institute of the Electric Power Industry, the battery makers, heavy electrical equipment manufacturers and power companies, etc. will be asked to participate. The improved type of the lead storage battery power storage system will be in practical use during JFY-1985 as a "peak-cut" power plant by regions.

To enable leveling of power supply, the power system will store the excess power during the off-peak hours such as during the night, then release power during peak demand hours, and compute the most effective energy use. Already in the United States, serious consideration is given to load leveling, and development of a storage system is about to commence. In the case of Japan, as a power storage generator station, pumping generators were selected and various studies have been made. For this reason, battery development was delayed. However, the pumping generator stations present a problem in selection of sites, since the choice places are difficult to procure and available sites are, in most cases, located in distant areas, and installing large power transmission lines is costly.

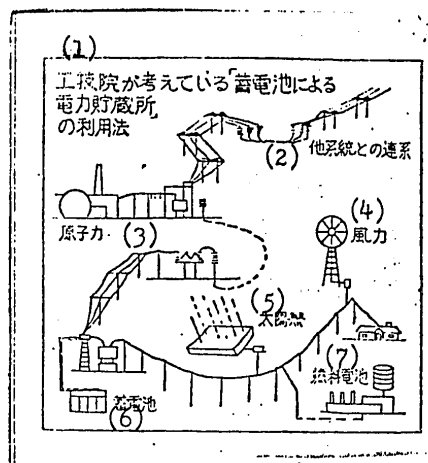
In comparison, battery storage has outstanding advantages such as the technical advantages of minimal storage space, possible storage anywhere and can be developed immediately. Even the seventh reply of the Science and Technology Council, the Federation of Economic Organizations and the Central Electric Power Council consider this subject to be an important technological development. In place of the pumping generator system, the AIST studies energy

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saving systems such as stored energy systems, including flywheels, compressed air, super conduction coils, hydrogen, etc. However, with the battery system considered to be the most promising, the decision to develop it was made. Particularly the improved version of the lead battery, which in large-scale projects, such as electric-powered automobiles, made tremendous advances, and is considered ready for practical application in the very near future.

The plan is to first improve the existing lead storage batteries, both in efficiency and longevity, and then to enlarge them. The plan is to improve efficiency of the battery performance by JFY-1983, develop modules of several tens of batteries by JFY-1983 to JFY-1985, to assemble the modules into a storage system, and after demonstration tests, consider commercialization. Developmental costs of 2 billion yen are expected. Meanwhile, basic research on a new-type battery will be conducted until JFY-1983, after which, until JFY-1986, tests will be made of several kinds of new batteries. The plan is to investigate until 1987 the possibilities of a trial battery system that would include sodium/sulphur, zinchalogen, redox flow and others, after which the selection will be reduced to one or two types that would fulfill the battery requirements, and then by JFY-1990, conduct demonstration tests. In any case the objectives are to attain a storage battery capacity of from 100,000 to 200,000 kwh, the charging and discharging efficiency will allow for waste heat use, of which 70 percent will be lead and 75 percent, the new type.



Key:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Utilization of battery power places | 5. Solar heat |
| 2. Linkage with other system | 6. Storage batteries |
| 3. Atomic power | 7. Fuel batteries |
| 4. Wind power | |

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According to the calculation of the AIST, the subject generator plant will have a capacity of 500,000 kwh and will be constructed in an area of about 4,000 square emters. If by JFY-1990, the generator plant site can achieve 10 percent of its goal, in terms of patroleum, there will be a saving of 3.2 million kiloliters. Today, the National Railways annually expends energy at the rate of 1.5 million kiloliters per year, and thus more than twice the amount of petroleum will be saved.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OCEAN POWER GENERATION R&D CONTRACT AWARDED BY AIST

Tokyo NIKKAN KOGYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 20 Jun 79 p 10

[Text] The EPA [Engineering Promotion Association], Yoshihiro Inayama, president, was awarded by the AIST [Agency of Industrial Science and Technology] with the research and development contract on ocean power generation. Research and development on this subject is one among the "new energy technology series" of the Sunshine Plan. This contract awarded to EPA is for JFY-1979, and the amount awarded is 25 million yen. Since its inception in August 1978, the EPA has been awarded two contracts, the first being the "Save Energy Municipality System" from the Industrial Research Institute juridical foundation, and the second "Basic Plan for Oil Storage Bases on Land" from the Japan Petroleum Development Corporation. Research reports have already been submitted, and these results led to contracts being awarded for the above-mentioned government big projects. In order to fulfill these expectations, the EPA has mustered its full strength, and, while following up on its research results, it intends to strengthen its organization and to synchronize its growth with that of the industrial circles.

Research to materialize the ocean power generation project has been considered by the AIST since 1974. The principle is to utilize the temperature differences between the surface and the depth of the sea, to use liquids, such as ammonia, which has electrically sensitive reactions to temperature changes and to convert the expanding energy of the electrical reactions to electric energy. For a nation with limited resources, this is one of the projects the realization of which is awaited by various circles as a new power source.

The research and development on this subject has been undertaken at the Electrotechnical Laboratory, Saga University, the Chugoku Industrial Technology Research Laboratory, the Save Energy center and others, and basic research has been accumulated. The survey results obtained thus far will be compiled and lead toward the development of a plant for practical use.

Because of this, many tasks exist to develop an integrated system covering a wide range of technologies, such as heavy electric equipment technology, ocean structures, ocean construction, etc., and so this program can be

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considered as a typical engineering project. Therefore, for EPA, the awarding of the contract by AIST for the research and development of this project means that other circles will tend to highly rate its overall ability and that the EPA plans to respond to the expectations of the industrial circles by improving its research organization and to tackle the research tasks with enthusiasm.

Also, this project will proceed into 1981 with ocean tests, construction of an experimental plant, conduct of experiments and the basic designing and construction of the actual plant. The EPA is keyed for effective demonstration of its "engineering total system," and will strive for the success of the project to firmly establish its organization, which has been only recently founded.

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